

# Editorials & Comments

## Ford Should Help Salvage Cities

The time is now for President Ford's Administration to give a serious look at the urban crisis that is unmatched in the nation's history. While the President is campaigning for financial aid to foreign countries, and with congress moving slowly on several fronts to halt the downspinning city economic condition, the Ford Administration has turned its back to the urban crisis just as it turned its back on the farmers in a veto of the farm bill earlier this month.

Fortunately Charlotte has not been affected by unemployment, crime and the many other serious problems plaguing major cities across this nation.

It's alarming to note that both President Ford and the GOP leaders controlling the New York State senate reportedly refused to touch a package of aid and taxes that could have prevented the nation's largest city from defaulting on its debts despite deep cuts in personnel and services.

In Detroit, Mich., meanwhile, the recession has turned the corner into depression as unemployment reaches the 25 percent level, and in consequence the city budget has plunged to where there have been layoffs of 550 policemen, 300 fireman, and 800 other workers at a time when restlessness and anger are mounting.

Across the nation, city work forces have been cut by 140,000 employees, which not only reduces services, but increases the local unemployment and eliminates taxpayers.

Coleman Young of Detroit warns, "People today aren't docile like they were 40 years ago, in that Depression. When they demand that something be done, they'll demand it damned vigorously. This nation could be facing its worst summer in 40 years."

In Atlanta, Ga., which mayor Maynard Jackson characterized as

"a successful American city," unemployment is now above 13 percent. "There are people begging in the streets," said Jackson. "They are not begging for food, though God knows they are hungry; they are not begging for money, though God knows they are broke; they are begging for jobs and we have no jobs to give them."

San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto told the Hill leadership that the people in the streets so far have been turning to their city governments asking for help, but soon may direct their frustration there. New Orleans' Mayor Moon Landrieu said that without help soon, city governments could go out of business.

As for self-help, Newark's Kenneth Gibson told of the frustration of suing the property tax: In Newark, a \$20,000 home is taxed a \$2,000 a year. "People refuse to own property at rates like that," he said.

Congress is currently seeking approaches that would be feasible and quick to help the cities. At a recent meeting with 20 leaders of the House and Senate, the Mayors strongly urged a program of contracyclical aid, where special emergency payments are made to cities as unemployment goes to eight percent, and decreasing and ending as unemployment goes down again.

Democratic Mayors Chairman Henry Maier of Milwaukee, Wisc. warns that "diaster in the cities is close because the economic pressures are eliminating taxes at a time when services are becoming more costly and are in greater need."

New York's Mayor Abe Beame briefly told of his city efforts to control spending despite public objection to service cuts, and cautioned that similar problems are spreading to all cities. Lee Alexander of Syracuse concurs, saying his city, with a fraction of Beame's people and budget, has the same problems.

the word used is pater. From these words we can see that a true father is first of all a man.

By being a man we mean one who has the dignity of life as to be able to fit the words of scripture which states that man was made in the image of God. This means that when you see this person what you see is a picture of God in regards to all of the positive qualities that mankind has postulated.

BEING THE man that God created him to be must exhibit strength, the kind of strength that will allow him to raise his children in domestic stability. The reason why we have so much trouble with our young boys and girls today is because we do not have fathers who are men enough to keep them in their place.

By the very terms used the father is one who is seen controlling his household, he is the one who makes the decisions for the family. But the decisions which are made are out of love and much prayerfulness.

By Rev. James A. Pollard, Sr., Pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Ardmore, Pennsylvania

## RETURNING TO BUILD A BETTER BLACK COMMUNITY.



### Blacks' Destiny In Own Hands

## REPORT FROM

## Washington

### CIA-Too Much Government

Washington Report  
By Congressman Jim Martin  
9th District, North Carolina

Over the past few weeks, we have seen a couple of glaring examples of too much government involvement in our daily lives.

One example is the information revealed through the Rockefeller Commission Report on the CIA, which was referred to the Justice Department and proper Congressional Committees. This is as it should be.

Some pertinent observations need to be made:

1. It is vital to our national security to be able to develop reliable intelligence of the intentions of other governments. The effectiveness of the CIA must not be compromised by exposing its network of operations. Our committees must proceed with care. That is why it is important to root out of the committees those Congressmen who violate the rules about disclosures of sensitive information.

2. The domestic surveillance by the CIA of Americans with unorthodox political views which has been disclosed by the investigation is clearly illegal. Even where there was reason to suspect foreign exploitation of radical political groups the legal authority to pursue this rests with the FBI, not the CIA.

3. This investigation cleared the CIA of any rumored involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. It found absolutely no evidence to support such irresponsible charges.

4. It did not clear or convict the CIA of complicity in promoting assassinations of foreign leaders. Evidence relating to this question has been turned over to the appropriate committees and should be thoroughly pursued to its conclusion. It is not in our national interest to promote assassinations. It does not and need not weaken the effectiveness of the legitimate operations of the CIA to enforce applicable criminal laws for any such excessive abuses which can be proven in Court.

5. Overall, there is every indication that the present law covering the CIA is adequate in most respects. It needs to be enforced, and that is happening now. Law abiding citizens can be protected under the law, but without jeopardizing the necessarily secretive operations of our intelligence apparatus.

Should the review of these activities by the Congressional committees reveal a need for additional legislation, I will be prepared to consider that when these committees report their findings.  
Criminals vs Victims

The House of Representatives narrowly defeated a proposal from the Judiciary Committee which would have increased the difficulty of prosecuting criminals. What the committee had proposed were several rule changes in criminal procedure giving more protection to accused criminals and less to victims. That's the same old story.

## TO BE EQUAL



VERNON E. JORDAN JR.

### Youths Face Grim Summer

During the past several weeks I've visited a number of campuses to participate in commencement exercises and in talking to the new graduates, I've had to tell them it's a cold, cold world into which they go.

This year job interviewers on campus have been sparse and except for a lucky few, most new graduates face a frustrating hunt for work. The situation on the predominately black campuses is especially bad. In past years many corporations were pressing their affirmative action program and were anxious to hire young black people with college degrees.

Now, that situation has changed. Affirmative action is just a theory when a corporation is laying off workers and isn't hiring new ones. In fact, because of too-rigid application of seniority rules, many blacks hired a few years ago are back on the streets looking for work.

This year colleges are graduating many thousands of young people on the brink of starting families and buying homes who now will have to change their plans because they can't find jobs. This is a tragic waste of human resources, as well as a bitter blow to the carefully nurtured dreams of numberless people.

But even those young graduates can still retain their hopes that when the economy picks up, their degrees will land them decent jobs. For many more young people though, there is little hope on the horizon.

Black teenagers have always been in an economic Depression, with unemployment rates much higher than for other groups. Now however, black teenage unemployment has skyrocketed to unbelievable heights - over half of those who want jobs can't get them.

There are really two youth unemployment problems - the need to find jobs for the summer for young people who will be going back to school in the fall, and the year-round, permanent need for jobs for out-of-school teenagers.

Young people in this second category are a key element in the work force. The jobs they are after are entry-level jobs that provide the first step and the training for future work. In recent years those starting jobs have been harder and harder to come by, and now young people are in direct competition with older workers laid off from their jobs and willing to take anything.

Every time alarms are raised about the high teenage unemployment rate, we hear the same old song about how "these kids don't really need the work anyway." That's not true. Most black teenagers are in families that are poor or near-poor. The money they earn can often spell the difference between making it and going under for their families.

Added to that is the necessity of providing constructive work experiences for young people who need to learn skills and work habits. The alternative is to have a lot of energetic young people with time on their hands and frustration in their hearts - a sure prescription for trouble.

Special summer job programs, always inadequate, are even more so this year. In city after city, the reports are the same: combined public-private job openings for youth run at about a fourth or a fifth of the total number of jobs needed.

Against this backdrop, and ever-climbing adult unemployment, the President has voted and the Congress failed to override, a bill that would expand the number of public service jobs.

## Black Fathers Are Examples

Throughout the years of our pilgrimage in the American society, the mother has been seen as the strong figure in the lives of our people. That is why to show a most horrible condition someone wrote the song "Sometimes I Feel Like A Motherless Child."

Mothers have done so much for our race but still there have been fathers too, who helped to push us where we are today. Furthermore we need fathers to be fathers to our up and coming generation of Black children.

It has been stated that, every male who has the capacity for propagation is not a father, and, what we need today are fathers indeed not sires. Obviously the question would follow, what elements are there that makes a father a true father? It is from the Holy Scriptures that we can answer this question.

IN THE OLD and New Testaments we find two words which can be translated into our English word father. In the Old Testament the word is Ab. In the New Testament

## DOWN TO BUSINESS

### Low Productivity-Can't Blame Recession

By Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell  
President, National Business League

Now that it is generally accepted that we are in a recession, or maybe worse, we are hearing a great deal about high unemployment rates and low productivity rates. High unemployment speaks for itself since it is clearly visible and wide-spread. Each of us can think of one or more friends, neighbors or family members who have become unemployment statistics as a result of lay-offs, cut-backs, or lack of training and experience. But productivity is a somewhat different matter and much needs to be said about it.

Despite its current economic difficulties, the United States remains the most industrial and resourceful country in the world. Yet, it ranks among the last in productivity increase, or put another way, in the rate of economic growth.



Throughout the last decade, this country trailed such other major industrial powers as Japan, Italy, Germany, France and the United Kingdom in the area of economic growth. And in the past year, that rate actually declined. This longstanding deficiency in our economic growth pattern has contributed to our present inability to solve the recessionary problems confronting our economy.

If increased productivity is vital to an efficient, sustainable economic system, and necessary to meet the needs of an expanding population, then the question before us is: By what means and at what cost do we increase productivity and thereby reverse the downward trend of our economy?

We believe that, over the long haul, one of the major keys to increased productivity growth is minority economic development. It has become clear that the minority community is producing a significant lag on the productivity curve. To be sure, Our Gross National Product is deprived of billions of dollars annually as a direct result of the under-development of Black and other minority communities. Since maximum use of our economic resources is one of the essential ingredients for productivity growth, the

continued failure to utilize the resources of the minority community, and particularly the minority business sector, is at variance with the needs of the nation.

If this condition had not existed, if the productive elements of the minority community had been given an equal opportunity to contribute to the needs of the country, perhaps we would not now be facing the worst level of inflation in our peace time history, perhaps more importantly, the economies of small communities in this country would not now be teetering on the brink of depression.

The terrifying level of Black unemployment in America, which doubles and in some instances triples the national average, could be significantly reduced by the inevitable expansion of employment opportunities that come with minority business development.

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